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COMPENDIUM OF COMPARISONS

(Preface)

In President Abraham Lincoln's fourth annual message to the Congress, he declared that "the Agricultural Department...is precisely the people's Department, in which they feel more directly concerned than in any other."

Today, over a hundred years later, our Nation has changed from a rural to an urban society, but the Department of Agriculture, more than ever before, is truly the people's Department. The programs of USDA serve all of America's 192 million citizens, not just the 14 million farm population.

More than two-thirds of USDA expenditures in the 1964 budget are for services which are of primary benefit to the general public. Less than one-third goes for price support and related programs in which farmers are the primary but not the exclusive beneficiaries.

In a whole host of programs, USDA serves city people, as well as the rural population, businessmen as well as farmers. USDA performs far more consumer services than most people realize.

There are, in fact, many reasons to believe that the Department of Agriculture provides more services to more people than any other agency of the Government, any industry, or any organization in the world.

In a number of instances, the USDA and its various agencies perform these services with greater efficiency, with fewer employees, and at less cost than other agencies of government and private industry.

The following pages contain a compendium of comparisons between USDA agencies and other governmental and private organizations. It is a wrap-up of many new facts and major comparative figures concerning the operations of the Department of Agriculture. It is designed to shed new light on the vast scope of USDA activities and services to the people of the United States.

* * *

(June, 1964)

COMPENDIUM OF COMPARISONS

1. BUDGET — A budget decrease between 1964 and 1965 in new obligational authority for the Department of Agriculture is \$1,309 million, or 18 percent. This is a considerably greater decline than for any other major agency of the federal government. It compares to increases of up to 25.3 percent, or \$1,547 million for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and an increase of \$1,235 million, or 1.2 percent for the U. S. Government as a whole. (See Table No. 1)

2. EXPENDITURES — The decrease in estimated expenditures for the Department of Agriculture between 1964 and 1965 is \$1,163 million, or 16.7 percent, also greater than the decline for any other major agency. The decrease in USDA alone more than offsets the estimated new expenditures in 1965 of \$250 million for the "War on Poverty" and \$544 million for Pay Comparability. (See Table No. 1)

3. PERCENTAGE OF GNP — While the Gross National Product has increased an estimated 70 percent during the calendar years from 1954 to 1964, the total net budget expenditures for USDA in fiscal 1965 will show an increase of only 25 percent over fiscal 1955. The trend in the Gross National Product is up from 1964 to 1965, while USDA expenditures in fiscal 1965 are estimated to decrease from fiscal 1964. USDA expenditures in fiscal 1965 will be only 0.94 percent of the estimated GNP, down from 1.19 percent in fiscal 1964. (See Table No. 2)

4. EMPLOYMENT — The increase in employment in USDA between 1962 and 1965 is estimated at only 4.4 percent, the smallest rate of increase of eight major departments of the U. S. government. It compares with a 10.7 percent over-all increase in federal civilian employment during the period.

The estimates for 1964 and 1965 show a reduction in Agriculture employment in 1965 while other agencies continue to increase. The most substantial increases are in HEW, GSA, Treasury and NASA. The percentage of increase in HEW, as between 1962 and estimated 1965, is four times greater than Agriculture; it is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ times greater in GSA, twice as great in Treasury, and over nine times greater in NASA. (See Table No. 3)

The over-all net decrease in the U. S. Government total civilian employment as between 1964 and 1965 is estimated to be at 1,200, while the decrease in USDA alone is estimated at 1,424, about a 19 percent greater decrease than for the whole government. Or, from another point of view, the rest of the government shows a net increase of 224, and the over-all net decrease results from the decrease in Agriculture.

5. EXPENDITURES FOR RESEARCH --- Agricultural research (including forestry) accounts for $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent or less of total Federal expenditures for research and development, the bulk of these funds going to the Department of Defense, NASA, AEC and HEW. Of the increase of \$4,909 million in expenditures for research and development between 1962 and the estimate for 1965, less than one percent is for agriculture. (See Table No. 4)

6. EXECUTIVE DIRECTION --- Budget expenditures for Executive Direction in the Department of Agriculture percentagewise are less than similar expenditures in six other major departments of government --- HEW, Commerce, Interior, Treasury, Labor and Justice. This budget item applies to the Office of the Secretary and Under Secretary and assistant secretaries, as included in the appropriation for General Administration in 1963 USDA executive direction accounted for only 86 ten-thousands of one percent of budget expenditures. (See Table No. 5)

7. CSRS AND NSF OPERATING EXPENSES --- The percentage of National Science Foundation Funds used for salaries, travel, and other operating expenses is from 2 to 3 times greater than the percentage of USDA's Cooperative State Research Service funds for these purposes. In 1963 the operating expenses of CSRS were 3.6 percent of total obligations but in the National Science Foundation this percentage was 11.3. (See Table No. 6)

The ratio of operating expenses to grant funds in NSF is considerably higher than in CSRS. For example, in 1963 the operating expenses of NSF ran 12.8 cents per thousand dollars of funds granted while in CSRS these expenses were only 3.8 cents per thousand, or 9 cents per thousand less.

8. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY AND NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE --- Budgetary obligations for the National Library of Medicine run from 2 to 3 times greater than those for the National Agricultural Library although the number of volumes serviced is 15 percent less. The total number of volumes on hand in the National Agricultural Library is approximately 1,200,000 and in the National Library of Medicine approximately 1,022,000, or about 85 percent of the Agriculture number.

Obligations for library services and resources (exclusive of capital outlays) in the fiscal years, 1962 through 1965, range from \$1,018,000 to \$1,332,000 while the obligations for the National Library of Medicine range from \$3,208,000 to \$3,500,000. (See Table No. 7)

9. AVERAGE GRADES — In most instances the average grades for employees in USDA's various agencies run below those of other agencies of the U. S. Government doing roughly comparable work. For instance, the 7.2 average of USDA's Forest Service is lower than the National Park Service's 8.2; the Geological Survey's 8.5; the Bureau of Mines' 8.3; the Interior Department's Outdoor Recreation 10.2; the Bureau of Land Management's 7.8, and the Fish and Wildlife Service's Commercial Fisheries' 8.4, and Sports Fisheries, 8.2.

USDA's Farmers Home Administration average grade of 6.8 is lower than the Federal Housing Administration's 7.7. USDA's Commodity Exchange Authority's average grade of 7.5 is lower than the Security Exchange Commission's 9.2. USDA's Statistical Reporting Service's average of 6.7 is below the Bureau of the Census' 6.9. USDA's Economic Research Service's 8.9 compares with the Commerce Department's Business Economics' 9.2.

The average grade of USDA employees in 1963 was GS 7.1, which was below the average of GS 7.2, for the Federal Government's classified service. Among 27 departments and agencies of the government, 18 had average job grades higher than USDA's GS 7.1, and only six had average job grades lower than USDA's.

10. FHA LOAN FORECLOSURE RATES — USDA's Farmers Home Administration has a record of housing loan foreclosure rates that compares most favorably with that of the Federal Housing Administration. The total number of rural housing loans foreclosed or voluntarily conveyed to the Government was one for 1,000 loans made as of December 31, 1962. The comparable ratio for Federal Housing Administration insured home mortgages was 12 times as large, or 12 for each 1,000 mortgages insured as of December 31, 1961.

11. FHA HOUSING UNIT COSTS — The average cost of Farmers Home Administration senior citizens rental housing units is \$6,380 (based on 414 units for which loans have been approved or in process.) This is about half of the average unit cost of senior citizen housing financed by Community Facilities Administration and Federal Housing Administration.

12. COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY AND SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION --

The over-all responsibility of these two agencies in their separate fields is somewhat comparable, although USDA's CEA is the smaller of the two.

CEA supervises trading on commodity exchanges, the operations of commodity brokers, and the activity of commodity traders. The SEC performs these same general functions with regard to security exchanges, security brokers and security traders. Among the comparable functions are the registration of brokers, the activities in connection with the prevention and suppression of fraud, deceit and price manipulation, and the compilation and publication of statistical data.

SEC's responsibility covers a broader field of activity, however. The CEA is responsible for the enforcement of only one act, the Commodity Exchange Act. The SEC, on the other hand, has responsibility for the enforcement of several different statutes. SEC has authority to require the registration of security advisors and to inspect their records. CEA has no authority over the operations of commodity advisors. SEC has certain authority over interstate public utility holding companies, and gives assistance to the courts in proceedings involving corporate reorganization under the Bankruptcy Act. CEA has no comparable functions.

CEA's employment at the end of 1964 is estimated at 119 compared with SEC's 1,450 and the CEA average GS grade was 7.5 for an average salary of \$7,714 compared to SEC's GS 9.2 and \$8,695.

CEA's 1964 budget was \$1,053,000 compared to SEC's \$14,400,000.

CEA supervises 17 exchanges and SEC supervises 14. The dollar value in commodity trading on CEA's 17 exchanges was \$62.5 billion in the year ended December 31, 1963. The dollar value in trading in stocks and bonds on SEC's 14 exchanges in the same period was \$66.2 billion.

13. SRS AND ELS — Although most Americans are aware of the price and cost of living reports put out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, not so many know about an important comparable activity carried out by USDA's Statistical Reporting Service.

One of the major programs of the SRS consists in providing the official estimates of the acreage, yield, production, price, value, and disposition of major crops produced by the agriculture of the United States. SRS also collects information on the prices of commodities farmers buy. This information is used to compute parity prices of farm products and in determining the receipts to agriculture from the sale of farm products.

The programs of the Bureau of Labor Statistics include the major ones of manpower and employment, wages and industrial relations, prices and cost of living. It is the prices and cost of living program that provides some rough parallels to the price work of SRS. The price work of both SRS and BLS have some elements in common.

SRS collects the prices received by farmers on about 180 commodities and the prices of about 700 commodities farmers buy. Two national indexes are compiled monthly by SRS on prices farmers receive and pay. The index of prices paid by farmers is roughly comparable to the Consumer Price Index of the BLS.

BLS also compiles and publishes two indexes monthly, the Consumer Price Index and the Wholesale Price Index.

SRS spends about half as much on its price programs as does BLS. The annual appropriation for this work in BLS runs around \$1,800,000 to \$1,900,000 for BLS compared to around \$900,000 to \$1,000,000 for SRS. An estimated 300 people are engaged in regular BLS price work as compared with approximately 170 on a full time equivalent basis in SRS.

Over the five fiscal years 1960-64 BLS has had underway a revision of the Consumer Price Index with a total of \$6,338,000 appropriated for this work over and above the regular programs. By contrast, it has now been nine years since the most recent SRS survey for updating the Parity Index. An item was included in USDA's 1965 budget request for such a survey in 1966 but it did not appear in the President's budget.

14. FCS AND THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION — USDA's Farmer Cooperative Service in its research and service activities performs a service that is somewhat comparable to that of the non-federal, non-profit Brookings Institution.

FCS conducts research studies and service activities of assistance to farmers in connection with cooperatives engaged in marketing farm products, purchasing farm supplies, and supplying business services. The work of the Service relates to problems of management, organization, policies, merchandising, product quality, costs, efficiency, financing and membership.

FCS publishes the results of such studies, confers and advises with officials of farmer cooperatives' and works with educational agencies, cooperatives, and others in the dissemination of information relating to cooperative principles and practices.

The Brookings Institution is a non-profit organization devoted to non-partisan research and education in economics, government, foreign policy and the social science. It is maintained largely by endowments and private support.

While it is difficult to ascertain comparability through examination of operating budgets, the allocation of funds for various program activities suggests a degree of similarity in the functions performed - research, service and education, publications and general administration.

Statistical comparisons indicate that the operating budget of Brookings is somewhat over $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of Farmer Cooperative Service. The 1963 budget for Brookings Institution was \$2,979,000, compared to only \$1,129,000 for FCS.

FCS has 103 employees while Brookings has 130 regular employees plus more than 80 scholars from other institutions associated with the Institution on a contract basis.

FCS turned out 162 publications in 1963 compared to 40 for Brookings Institution. The program of FCS is problem oriented and as research reports and educational publications are planned to deal with a wide range of problems confronting Farmer Cooperatives. In contrast, Brookings publications, to a considerable degree, result in publication of books and in the review of books.

15. REA AND OTHER FEDERAL LENDING PROGRAMS — USDA's Rural Electrification Administration has a highly favorable record in comparison with other Federal lending agencies on defaults or delinquencies. At the end of fiscal 1962, the Federal government had a total of \$31,183.5 million in loans outstanding. Information available on \$24,878.5 million of these loans shows defaults or delinquencies listed as \$330.41 million, or 1.4%. REA delinquencies by contrast, totaled only \$.3 million or about 1/1000th of 1%.

16. GROWTH OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION — The percentage of farms electrified in the United States has risen from 10.9 percent in 1935, just prior to the establishment of REA, to 97.9 percent today. More than half the increase has been provided by REA borrowers, and much of the remainder was stimulated by the REA program.

The average farm customer of the electric utility industry in 1935 used 873 kilowatt-hours of energy annually and paid an average annual bill of \$48.63, or an average of 5.57¢ per kilowatt-hour. By 1959, the most recent year for which data are available, average annual farm usage had climbed to 4,875 kwh, average annual bills to \$124.80, and average cost per kwh had dropped to 2.56¢.

Average farm usage on REA-financed lines increased more than seven-fold from 1941 through 1960, and the average cost per kwh decreased by 35% between 1948 and 1959.

17. REA PROGRAMS AS A STIMULUS TO THE ECONOMY — REA programs each year generate an estimated \$1 billion in revenues for the Federal Treasury.

It is estimated that cash expenditures of REA borrowers are running at the rate of about \$1 billion yearly. To this may be added annual expenditures by electric consumers for electric appliances, equipment and servicing an estimated \$1.25 billion. Applying to this \$2.5 billion total a conservative economic multiplier of three to take in account the chain reaction spending engendered by this stimulus, would indicate a total annual contribution to the Gross National Product directly attributable to the REA programs of about \$6.75 billion. About one-sixth of the GNP flows into the Federal Treasury, which indicates REA programs each year generate about \$1 billion in revenues.

Chairman Clarence Cannon (D-Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee, in 1963 referred to the stimulating effect upon American industry and characterized the \$3 billion REA electric program as "...not an item of cost. It is an investment, gilt edge and the best investment the government had ever made in a domestic program"

18. RURAL TELEPHONY --- The percentage of farms receiving telephone service has doubled, from 38.2% in 1950, after inauguration of the REA telephone loan program, to 76% in 1963.

Innovations pioneered by and for REA-financed rural telephone systems have cut the cost per circuit mile of outside plant from \$217 in 1959 to \$141 in 1961. A cost figure of \$100 per circuit mile is the REA objective for 1965.

The REA-financed rural telephone system has an average density of 4.5 subscribers per route mile of line. This compares with an average density of 16 subscribers per route mile for Independent companies reporting to the United States Independent Telephone Association, and 40 per route mile for Bell systems. Despite this disparity in subscriber density, REA-financed systems are furnishing up-to-the-minute modern service at rates that compare favorably with those of non-REA-financed systems.

19. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE --- RESEARCH AND REGULATION --- The Agricultural Research Service is a scientific organization concerned with both research and regulatory activities.

ARS research embraces all phases of farm production - crops, livestock, disease and pest control, engineering and soil and water. It conducts utilization research to broaden industrial and consumer markets for farm commodities, and also conducts research on human nutrition and other areas of direct concern to consumers.

ARS has more than 3,000 scientists engaged in research in some 200 locations that are situated in the 50 states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. It also administers extensive research in foreign countries, most of this under the authority of Public Law 480.

The regulatory activities of ARS include more than a score of Federal-State campaigns to control or eradicate serious plant pests and animal diseases. Other regulatory activities include meat inspection, agricultural quarantine enforcement, and regulation of pesticides.

The research functions of ARS compare with those of the National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Regulatory functions compare with those of the Food and Drug Administration, HEW, and the Customs Bureau, Treasury Department.

20. RESEARCH COMPARISON: ARS AND NIH -- The work of both agencies is directed to the well-being of mankind. NIH research contributes to man's health; ARS, to his food supply and thus also to his health.

While NIH concentrates on the diseases of a single animal species - man, ARS works to solve problems encompassing hundreds of plant and animal species and thousands of soil types.

ARS research also contributes directly to alleviating human diseases. It provided the key to preventing and controlling pest-borne diseases; produced a cure for hookworm; contributed basic knowledge to human cancer; practically eliminated many nutritional diseases, and reduced the incidence of tuberculosis and undulant fever.

The "in house" research budget for NIH is \$70 million; for ARS it is about \$90 million. NIH has 3,300 employees, 94 of them are in GS-16 grades or above. The Meat Inspection Division of ARS has 3,171 employees, 22 of which are in GS-16 or above.

During fiscal 1963, ARS issued an average of 1.11 technical publications per scientist; NIH, 0.85. The investment in each publication (total research funds divided by total number of titles) averaged \$24,000 for ARS; \$25,000 for NIH.

21. REGULATORY COMPARISON: ARS AND FDA -- The Meat Inspection Division of ARS regulates all meat and food products, except poultry; FDA food and drugs, in FDA for foods other than meat, and drugs. Both maintain laboratories to support their work.

The Meat Inspection Division examines -- and passes or rejects -- all meat and meat food products moving in interstate or foreign commerce. Inspection in packing plants is continuous and uniform throughout the nation, assuring that all meat and processed meat foods are clean, safe, wholesome and truthfully labeled. Inspection authority, including enforcement, extends all the way from the animal before slaughter to products ready to leave packing plants. Inspectors can also act at the retail level, if there is evidence that labels have been removed or tampered with.

The Food and Drug Administration depends on random inspection of plants processing food (other than meat) and drugs that are destined for interstate shipment. When violations are suspected, regulatory action utilizing the authority of the Justice Department may be taken after the product has entered interstate trade.

MID's 1964 budget was \$28 million, compared to \$36 million for FDA. MID has 3,500 employees with only one GS-16. FDA has 3,800 employees with 26 GS-16's or above.

22. PESTICIDES REGULATION, ARS AND FDA — The regulation of pesticides in interstate trade is principally the responsibility of the Agricultural Research Service and the Food and Drug Administration. In ARS this function is managed by the Pesticides Regulation Division; in FDA it is shared among several divisions.

FDA establishes tolerances for pesticides that may contaminate man's food and the FDA scientists in this work are mainly concerned with chemical residues and their effects on man. The Pesticides Regulation Division of ARS registers formulated pesticidal products and their labels. PRD scientists must have competence not only in pesticide chemistry but must be able to evaluate pesticidal effectiveness against a wide array of pests and the effects of pesticides on man, fish, wildlife, pets, livestock and plants.

For each tolerance set by FDA, PRD may review 1,000 applications for registration. Each year PRD reviews about 10,000 such applications.

Both agencies use field investigatory staffs for enforcement. FDA takes legal action against contaminated food items in trade channels; PRD against pesticides in marketing channels.

The grade levels for scientists with comparable responsibility are GS-14 for PRD and GS-16 to GS-18 for FDA. Grade levels for employees with comparable regulatory responsibility are GS-14 for PRD and GS-15 for FDA.

23. VETERINARY BIOLOGICS, ARS AND FDA — The licensing and testing responsibilities of ARS for veterinary biologics compare with FDA's responsibilities for veterinary drugs. Both functions are equally important in protecting livestock and poultry and our food supply. In FDA the work is handled in a division with a GS-17 head. In ARS, the work is handled by a unit of a division with a GS-13 head.

24. ARS PLANT QUARANTINE AND THE CUSTOMS BUREAU — ARS plant quarantine inspectors and Treasury Department customs inspectors work side by side at airports, seaports and border crossings on the inspection of incoming baggage to protect the United States against illegal entry of contraband material and damaging plant pests. Inspectors of the two services also have additional duties that do not overlap with regard to commercial importations.

At most ports, Customs has primary responsibility for baggage examination and generally has a larger work force than the Plant Quarantine Division of ARS. However, on the Mexican border, Customs, PQ, the Immigration Service and the Public Health Service perform each other's primary inspection duties, each agency assuming full responsibility for the others' activities at the point of primary inspection.

Despite this fact, the Collector of Customs at Nogales, Arizona, who supervise a work force of 20 assistants, deputies, supervisory inspectors and journeymen inspectors, is a GS-15. The Plant Quarantine Division's Inspector-in-Charge, who supervises a work force of 17 supervisory inspectors and journeymen, is a GS-12. At Laredo, Texas, the Collector of Customs is a GS-16; PQ's Inspector-in-Charge is a GS-12.

Comparisons at the top level show the commissioner of Inspections is an appointed and excepted position. His Washington staff includes one GS-18 and two GS-17's. The Director of PQ is a GS-15.

25. THE FOREST SERVICE AND ITS PROGRAMS -- USDA's Forest Service has three major responsibilities: administration of the National Forests and National Grasslands, forest and range research, and cooperation with the States to get better forest management and protection on non-Federal forest lands.

The National Forest System consists of 154 National Forests and 19 National Grasslands covering over 186 million acres in 41 States and Puerto Rico. On this vast public estate nearly a trillion board feet of timber grows, about 6 million sheep and cattle owned by 30,000 permittees graze under permit during part of the year and millions of Americans find outdoor recreation. Also on these lands are located the headwaters of the major rivers of the country.

The Forest Service administers the largest forest and range research program in the world, with only 2,200 full time employees in this research work. Forest Service research covers more than 40 fields related to forest management, range management, soil, water, wildlife habitat, insects, diseases, outdoor recreation, forest fire control, forest products, and others. The work is carried on at 87 localities in the United States, including Alaska and Puerto Rico.

The Forest Service cooperative program for State and private forestry is concerned with the conservation development and utilization of all non-federally owned forest land in the country. There are formal agreements with 49 states for fire protection and to help the state in their programs assisting forest land owners in tree planting, woodland management, and timber marketing. The Forest Service also is responsible for a national program to detect, evaluate and suppress epidemics of insects and diseases on the entire 648 million acres of forest land in the country.

26. BIGGER THAN ALL NEW ENGLAND AND THE MID-ATLANTIC STATES -- The National Forest System covers 186 million acres. How big is 186 million acres? It would cover all the land from the northern tip of Maine through Virginia, West Virginia and Ohio.

In ratio to population this meant in 1962 one acre of forest land for each American. Now the acreage ratio is somewhat less and will diminish as the population increases.

Employees assigned to managing the National Forest resources average one to every 15,000 acres. By way of comparison, farms in the United States average 324 acres.

27. A BOARD WALK TO THE MOON — The National Forests produced 10 billion board feet of timber during the last fiscal year. This is the largest timber sale business in the free world. It involved over 5,000 individual sales contracts and brought into the Federal Treasury over \$117 million.

It is estimated that for every dollar of National Forest stumpage sold, the end products were worth about \$25 by the time they reached the consumer and provided about 700,000 man-years of employment.

Ten billion board feet of timber would build nearly 2 million average-sized family homes if devoted to that purpose, or build an 8-foot wide board-walk to the moon, or a 70-foot boardwalk around the world.

Eighty-five million acres of the 186 million in the National Forest System are classed as commercial forest land. In comparison, the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior administers 466 million acres, of which 46 million acres are classed as commercial forest land. However, only 1.7 million board feet of timber are harvested from the Bureau of Land Management lands, with a valuation of \$37 million.

28. USDA HAS THE WORLD'S LARGEST FIRE DEPARTMENT — Protection of the 186 million acres of the National Forest land requires a great deal of manpower and equipment. The Forest Service has 500 tractors which can be used in cutting fire lanes. It has 6,000 pickup trucks and 800 larger trucks, most of which are equipped with fire-fighting tools and to transport men and equipment. There are four buses and 1,000 carryalls to carry crews of men, and 400 jeeps for travel on rough terrain.

The eyes of the firefighting force are the lookouts stationed on mountain peaks from which they search for smokes that mean fire. The Forest Service maintains 1,600 lookout towers and uses the services of 3,000 additional towers maintained by cooperating agencies such as State Forest Services and timber companies.

The Forest Service depends heavily on the aerial arm of the firefighting force which hits fires while they are small and keeps them that way. The Forest Service has a corps of 400 smoke jumpers stationed throughout the fire season at strategic airstrips throughout the West. The Service used 150 aerial tankers rented under contract from private companies or from other agencies. It has a fleet of 53 aircraft which provides services not normally available through commercial operators.

The communications system of more than 20,000 radio units is the most extensive Federal or private radio network in the Nation, excluding the Defense Department. It plays an important part in speedy mustering of firefighting forces.

29. FOREST SERVICE TOPS PARK SERVICE IN RECREATIONAL USE — About 125 million recreation visits were made to the National Forests during 1963. Visits have been increasing at the rate of 10 to 12 percent a year.

Visits to the National Parks, Monuments and other areas administered by the National Park Service totaled about 100 million. They have been increasing at a rate of 6 to 8 percent a year. The National Park System covers only 26 million acres compared to the National Forest System's 186 million acres.

The Forest Service has built 67,739 family camping and picnic units to accomodate a quarter of a million people at one time.

Over 75 percent of the major ski areas of the West are located on National Forest Lands.

30. HOME OF $4\frac{1}{2}$ MILLION BIG GAME ANIMALS — The National Forests are the home of nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ million big game animals such as deer, elk, bear, mountain sheep, etc. Last year 665,000 big game animals were harvested from the National Forests.

Within the National Forests are 81,000 miles of fishing streams and nearly 2 million acres of fishing lakes.

31. MORE ROAD MILEAGE THAN THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM -- Multiple use access roads of the National forests total more than 186,000 miles. Nearly all of these are open to the general public and represent the largest road system in the United States. There are another 106,000 miles of forest trails for use of the public. By comparison, the National Park System has 8,575 miles of roads and 9,157 miles of trails.

32. HALF THE WATER IN THE WEST COMES FROM NATIONAL FORESTS -- Acting as "Hydrological islands in the sky", National Forest lands in the West yield more than 50 percent of the runoff. This would represent a body of water 30 feet deep, 500 miles long and 20 miles wide.

33. SMOKEY BEAR, MOST SUCCESSFUL PROMOTION — The Forest Service's Smokey Bear Program is reputed to be the most successful public service advertising and promotional campaign ever undertaken in America. The Program is sponsored by the Advertising Council, the Forest Service, and State Forestry organizations. At Smokey headquarters in the Washington office of the Forest Service over a million inquiries and requests are answered each year.

34. FOREST SERVICE COMPARED WITH WEYERHAUSER — Some interesting comparisons may be drawn between the Forest Service and one of the nation's largest tree farm and lumber industries, Weyerhaeuser Company. Incorporated in 1900, Weyerhaeuser has grown in scope so that it now has 8 subsidiaries and about 100 plants. It is engaged in sawing lumber, manufacture of plywood, hardboard, particle board, plywood veneer, pulp, paper, paperboard, shipping containers, milk cartons, laminated beams, etc.

The Forest Service was established in the Department of Agriculture in 1905, and from the first has been engaged in the management of the National Forests under principles of multiple use and sustained yield, in forest research, and in promotion of better forestry practices on private land.

The Weyerhaeuser Company owns 3,588,000 acres of timberland in 7 states and Canada. The Forest Service administers 186 million acres of National Forests and Grasslands of which 95,996,000 acres with 36 states are timber lands.

Weyerhaeuser employs 30,393 people. The Forest Service employs a total of 38,999 people. Of these, 16,510 are employed permanently for administering the National Forest and Grasslands; 19,319 are hired seasonally for protecting and developing these lands.

Weyerhaeuser has four research laboratories. The Forest Service maintains the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., with 29 units in the 10 Forest and Range Experiment Stations, where projects include wood engineering, wood utilization, and wood chemistry.

Weyerhaeuser has 31,000,000 shares of stock authorized, of which 30,621,965 are outstanding. The number of stockholders totals 23,500. Total assets are listed in Standard and Poor's at \$646,564,652 as of the end of calendar year 1963. Value of Weyerhaeuser timber land was estimated at \$98,359,879. All the people in this country are shareholders in the National Forests.

For fiscal 1963, 10 billion board feet of timber were cut from the National Forests. Deposited in the Federal Treasury from the sale of National Forest timber was \$117,400,000. Twenty-five percent of total receipts, over \$30,000,000 was sent to States in which National Forests are located, in lieu of taxes. This money is earmarked for public roads and schools. Weyerhaeuser paid the Federal Government \$20,640,872 in the form of income tax.

35. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AIDS 97% OF U. S. FARMS — USDA's Soil Conservation Service is responsible for developing and carrying out a national program of conservation for land and water resources, through soil conservation districts, watershed-protection and flood-prevention projects and other programs. SCS not only helps farmers conserve their land and water but also provides soil surveys and other technical assistance to urban and suburban areas helpful in planning future land use and development.

On July 1, 1963, SCS was providing technical assistance to 2,942 soil conservation districts containing 1.7 billion acres in the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. These districts include 93% of the nation's agricultural land and 97% of the farms and ranches. A total of 1,979,151 — or nearly two million — American farmers and ranchers are cooperators with SCS.

36. A MILLION ACRES FOR RURAL-URBAN PLANNING — SCS in fiscal 1963 also made one million acres of soil surveys for immediate use in rural-urban planning. It provided information on soil and water use in urban fringe areas.

37. SCS PRACTICES INCREASING NATION'S WILDLIFE — The wildlife that we hunt, watch or otherwise enjoy is mainly a product of agricultural lands. By helping farmers and ranchers establish conservation practices, the Soil Conservation Service has in the short period of its existence done more than any other Federal agency, including the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to increase the supply of wildlife.

38. SCS — 60 DAMS TO EVERY ONE FOR CORPS OF ENGINEERS — Considering dams that store more than 50 acre-feet of water, the Soil Conservation Service is involved in the design and construction of approximately 60 to every one for the Corps of Engineers.

39. ENOUGH SMALL DAMS TO FLOOD HAWAII — Landowners and operators in the Nation's soil conservation districts build enough small dams annually to store 135,000 acre-feet of water. To date the storage capacity of dams built with the technical assistance of the Soil Conservation Service is an estimated 2,245,000 acre feet. This is enough water to cover all the land in Delaware about three feet deep, or the state of Hawaii one foot deep.

40. EQUIVALENT OF BUILDING FOUR PANAMA CANALS A YEAR — The soil and water conservation programs carried out in the nation's 2,942 soil conservation districts result in some $1\frac{1}{4}$ billion cubic yards of earth being moved annually. In terms of earth excavated, this is equivalent to building four Panama Canals every year.

The land reshaping done in soil conservation districts keeps the equivalent of 10,000 heavy duty tractors and carryalls working eight hours a day throughout the year.

41. SCS SNOW SURVEYS FORECAST WATER SUPPLIES — SCS measurements of mountain snow are basic to the most reliable forecasts of river flow. SCS is the only agency with a network of soil moisture data gathering stations at high elevations for use as a parameter in water supply forecasting.

The forecasts by SCS have been more clearly verified for 20 years than those of other agencies that base seasonal flow on other parameters such as precipitation alone. For example, the U. S. Weather Bureau's forecasts based on precipitation and temperature data alone have proven less accurate than the snow surveys (Western Snow Conference, 1958, pp. 45-53).

As a result, all agencies interested in water supply forecasts now use the Service's snow survey data. Large operating agencies such as the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers insist upon being provided with SCS snow survey data.

Water users, both agricultural and industrial -- including private and public power utilities -- prefer SCS forecasts over those of the Bureau of planning their seasonal water control operations.

Since 1958 the Weather Bureau has reduced its forecast errors by including SCS snow survey data in its formulas.

42. SCS MAPS 65 MILLION ACRES ANNUALLY - The Soil Conservation Service is mapping soils on approximately 65 million acres annually. Other Federal, State, and local agencies are mapping soils on about 5 million acres annually. In other words, SCS currently is doing about 93 percent of the total soil mapping in the United States, and all other agencies and groups are doing about 7 percent.

SCS currently is spending approximately \$16.7 million annually on soil survey work (mapping, classification, and correlation, investigations, report writing and editing, and publication). Other agencies and groups are spending an estimated \$2.3 million annually on these same activities. Of the estimated total funds being used for soil surveys, SCS is spending about 88 percent and other agencies about 12 percent.

This means that SCS is mapping over 14 times the acres of all types of surveys being made with the expenditure of slightly over seven times the money.

43. ECONOMIC RESEARCH HELPS FARMERS OUTPACE INDUSTRY - USDA's Economic Research Service does research work to guide farmers in production planning and decision making. The effectiveness of this guidance is reflected in the fact that output per man hour in agriculture increased 6.6 percent a year over the past decade. This is more than double the rate of increase in industry, a sector serviced primarily by the Department of Commerce's Office of Business Economics and by the economic research units of large industrial corporations.

44. FREE WORLD'S LARGEST - The Economic Research Service is the Free World's largest economic research organization. It is no accident that the country with the largest group doing economic research needed to guide its farmers produces almost as much food and fiber as the Soviet Union and Latin America combined.

45. 750 REPORTS A YEAR ON 100 COUNTRIES -- The Economic Research Service with 575 professional employees, publishes each year some 750 bulletins, reports and articles dealing with agricultural conditions in the United States and 100 foreign countries. The number of copies of these publications distributed to farmers, industrialists, businessmen, and other government agencies total nearly three million annually.

Among these ERS publications are situation reports on food and agriculture for the United States and 100 foreign countries. The agricultural statistical series developed and published by ERS for some of the under-developed countries are adopted by the government of these countries as the official statistics.

46. PROBLEMS ON EARTH VERSUS PROBLEMS IN SPACE -- The Department of Agriculture receives for research on food and agriculture less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the total federal research budget. Several times this amount is allotted to our space program. And yet the number one problem facing man is the inadequacy of the food supply here on earth where some 1.5 billion people in Asia, Africa and Latin America suffer from grossly inadequate diets.

47. OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL - The Department of Agriculture spends a much smaller proportion of its budget on its Office of General Counsel than two other departments of government - Interior and Labor - that have centralized legal offices. USDA also has proportionately far fewer employees in its OGC and fewer attorney positions at GS-15 or above than the centralized legal offices of Interior and Labor.

Out of an overall budget of \$470.5 million, the Department of Labor allocates \$4.20 million to its Office of Solicitor. Out of its total budget of \$1,184.3 million, the Department of Interior allocates \$3.99 million to its Office of Solicitor. But out of a much larger total budget of \$7,264.9 million, USDA allocates only \$3.97 to its Office of General Counsel.

The Department of Labor in 1963 had 457 employees in the Solicitor's office out of a total overall employment of 8,820. Interior had 371 employees in its Solicitor's office out of a total employment of 58,442. But, USDA, with a total of 96,753 employees, had only 391 in the Office of General Counsel.

In the 1964 budget Labor increased its Solicitor's Office jobs from 457 to 477, and Interior increased its Solicitor's office jobs from 371 to 383, but USDA decreased its number of jobs in its Office of General Counsel from 391 to 390.

USDA has only 30 attorney positions at GS-15 or above in its Office of General Counsel, compared to 34 in the Interior Department's Solicitor's office and 43 in the Labor Department's Solicitor's office.

48. JUDICIAL OFFICER HANDLES 455 CASES A YEAR -- The Department of Agriculture has numerous regulatory laws to administer, some similar in nature to the laws committed to the jurisdiction of the independent regulatory agencies such as the Federal Trade Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, etc.

In fiscal 1963 U.S.D.A.'s Judicial Officer (with the aid of one legal assistant) issued 656 decisions and orders and closed out 455 cases.

The cost of turning out this large number of formal decisions and orders, of a quality which has resulted over the years of about 85 to 90 percent affirmance by the courts on appeal is obviously low compared to the costs of other regulatory agencies of the Federal government.

For example, the Securities and Exchange Commission has an opinion-writing office composed of 11 attorneys and each of the five commissioners has a legal assistant. The Federal Trade Commission has 3 legal assistants for each of the five Commissioners. The primary function of these attorneys in both cases is to assist the Commissioners in the preparation and issuance of decisions and orders in proceedings before the agency. While it is of course difficult to make exact comparisons since cases vary in size and difficulty, it is seen from the statistics of the Office of Administrative Procedure, United States Department of Justice, that for fiscal 1963 the Securities and Exchange Commission had a total output of 176 cases and the Federal Trade Commission had a total output of 301 cases.

The only other executive department having a Judicial Officer is the Post Office Department. For fiscal 1963, the total output of cases by that office was 43 cases.

49. OFFICE OF HEARING EXAMINERS -- There are approximately 580 Hearing Examiners in the Federal Service, but only 5 are assigned to the Department of Agriculture, despite the many regulatory laws administered by USDA. By contrast, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare had 193 Hearing Examiners in its 1964 budget; the Interstate Commerce Commission had 117; the National Labor Relations Board 77, and the Civil Aeronautics Board 23.

HEW's budget for Hearing Examiners salaries was \$2,709,582, the ICC's was \$1,957,764; NLRB's \$1,356,742 and CAB's \$408,949, compared to USDA's only \$89,274.

The five USDA Hearing Examiners hold more than 106 hearings a year in every corner of the United States, make reports, recommend decisions and perform related duties under 17 regulatory acts, including the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, the Commodity Exchange Act, Packers and Stockyards Act, Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, Sugar Act, Anti-Hog Cholera Act, Agricultural Marketing Act of 1947, Forest Service Appeals, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, Tobacco Inspection Act, and others.

50. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE -- LONG ARM OF USDA -- A major USDA assignment is to develop foreign markets for American farm products. The Department, through its Foreign Agricultural Service, carries out this assignment and also helps administer the Food for Peace Program. The more than 4,000 shiploads of U. S. farm products moving abroad each year attest to the effectiveness of the work of FAS around the world in developing and expanding markets for American food and fiber.

51. ONE FOURTH OF ALL U. S. EXPORTS -- Exports of U. S. Farm commodities will amount to about \$6 billion for the fiscal year ending June, 1964. This level of exports will be 15 to 20 percent greater than in any previous year. In addition to the record level of shipments, dollar sales will amount to \$4.2 billion, or 70 percent of the total farm exports. Special export program sales will remain at about the same level as in previous years.

In the mid-1950's foreign agricultural sales amounted to 21 percent of all U. S. exports in a given year. Now it is estimated that agricultural exports will make up 25 percent of all U. S. merchandise moving to foreign customers.

Ten years ago, dollar sales of agricultural products abroad amounted to only \$2.2 billion yearly. The trend toward greater dollar sales in the intervening period has been continuous, and the \$4.2 billion this fiscal year will be the largest on record.

52. 16% OF OVERSEAS FORCE -- 25% OF SALES -- Assisting in the USDA-FAS overseas market expansion program are 91 professional American Agricultural Attaches and Officers. These personnel are stationed at 61 different posts around the globe. About 40 of the posts are staffed by one man, and many represent the interests of American Agriculture in two or more countries -- some even having responsibilities in carrying out USDA representation in 6 or more foreign capitals.

Representing a comparable service to U. S. industrial and general merchandise exporters are some 475 commercial and economic officers of the Departments of State and Commerce. This number is in excess of five times the overseas staff making up the Agricultural Attache Service. In fact, the Agricultural Attaches, representing 16 percent of the total overseas trade promotion personnel of State, Commerce and USDA, account for 25% of the total U. S. sales abroad.

53. IN JAPAN: 19% OF STAFF, ONE-THIRD OF SALES -- Tokyo, Japan, offers a good example of the operation of a particular agricultural attache staff. The USDA-FAS is represented by a staff of four professional Americans, one American secretary and nine Japanese nationals. Together this group totals 14.

By comparison, in the Economic Section of the U. S. Embassy, there are about 54 persons working on trade, commercial, and financial matters. By breakdown, this latter group consists of 25 Americans and 25 Japanese. In addition, trade work and commercial activities are carried on at five separate U. S. Consulates. In total, therefore, about 60 U. S. and Japanese employees are giving full time attention to general economic affairs as contrasted with 14 doing agricultural work.

Even with significantly smaller staff, U. S. agricultural exports to Japan in fiscal 1964 are expected to reach an all time high of \$650 million. If this trade forecast holds true, then current shipments will be about \$100 million higher than in any previous year. The agricultural share of total U. S. exports would be slightly more than one-third, the largest in recent years.

The agricultural staff, with 19 percent of the total U. S. Embassy and Consulate staffs engaged in trade work and commercial activities, thus will account for more than one-third of all U. S. sales to Japan.

54. USDA'S FCIC -- PIONEER IN ALL-RISK CROP INSURANCE -- USDA's Federal Crop Insurance Corporation has pioneered the field of all-risk crop insurance of the money and labor farmers must invest annually in the production of the nation's food and fiber against loss from the natural hazards beyond their control. This basic insurance protection is not available from private sources, and the use of this self-help tool by farmers is entirely voluntary.

Since 1948, FCIC has paid indemnities totaling \$295 million to insured farmers due to crop failures beyond their control. These emergency assistance payments due to crop destruction from weather, insects and plant disease have been financed by the participating farmers themselves, who have paid \$315 million in premiums for the \$4.8 billion of protection provided by FCIC since 1948.

Farmers' premiums, in addition to paying \$295 million of indemnities since 1948, have contributed \$17 million to the cost of administering and developing this needed farm protection, which to date has been too high risk for private capital to provide as it does most of the nation's insurance needs.

Experience is rapidly revealing that Federal Crop Insurance provides the most economical and practical method for making emergency assistance available where and when needed due to crop failures from unavoidable causes. Due to the high production costs and capital investments required by modern farming the nation's farm operators are more subject to being put out of business by the financial impact of crop failure than at any time in our history.

Federal Crop Insurance provides the practical approach of farmers joining together to bear the bulk of the financial burden that present trends indicate may be necessary to keep the production of the nation's food and fiber in the hands of an adequate work force to assure both a continued abundance and reasonable consumer prices.

55. LOWER OPERATING COSTS THAN PRIVATE INSURANCE -- Operating costs for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation in 1963 amounted to only 32 percent of the annual premium, compared to a range of operating costs for most private insurance operations of between 35 percent to 45 percent.

Recent expansion of the FCIC service has produced a significant downtrend in the costs of the services provided. FCIC's operating costs in 1962 represented 38 percent of its premium, dropped to 32 percent in 1963. As FCIC is permitted to expand its service to the national agricultural economy, this cost can be brought down to 25 percent and ultimately lower as the idea of each farmer providing his own emergency assistance against crop failure through crop insurance becomes accepted by the majority of operators.

FCIC's operating costs are lower than most private insurance operations despite the fact that both loss adjustment costs and sales costs figure to be above the average in high risk insurance fields. Other factors, such as the necessity of obtaining each year a report of acrages and interests from each policy holder for each insured crop, and an unusual amount of traveling for servicing, would tend to make FCIC administrative costs higher than for most insurance plans. Instead, FCIC's costs are lower.

56. 94¢ OF EACH PREMIUM DOLLAR PAID BACK TO FARMERS -- A loss ratio for crop hail insurance of .65 of premiums going back as indemnities is considered a disaster year from a loss standpoint by most private companies. Since 1948 FCIC has paid 94 cents of each premium dollar back to insured farmers in indemnities. Loss ratios have ranged from .26 to 1.32 for the period, with indemnities exceeding premiums during 7 of the 16 years since 1948.

57. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE -- More than 62 cents of the consumer's food dollar goes for marketing - for the various activities that take place between the farmer's field and the housewife's table. USDA services are aimed at making the wheels of marketing run more smoothly. The Agricultural Marketing Service provides assistance and services to the more than \$100 billion a year business of transporting, processing and marketing agricultural products, a business that employs 10 million non-farmers. The myriad services of AMS protect and directly benefit consumers and the general public as well as farmers and the marketing industry.

58. USDA AND THE AMERICAN BREAKFAST -- As American as ham and eggs! Breakfast as we know it is something of an American institution of supreme dependability. You can count on it for quality and for wholesomeness. You can count on it for abundance and variety at reasonable cost. This dependability is no accident, but rather the product of an infinitely complex and successful marketing system aided by the services of the Department of Agriculture. The hand of the government marketing specialist is constantly present.

A typical American breakfast may consist of: Eggs graded by a USDA specialist; bacon or ham approved for wholesomeness by a USDA inspector; toast and cereal from grain marketed with the help of USDA market news services; frozen orange juice produced under continuous USDA inspection; and coffee purchased over a conveyor-type checkout stand devised by USDA researchers.

The milk on the table and the cream for the coffee met USDA standards and was marketed under USDA programs. The sugar for the coffee came from supplies made plentiful through USDA administration of the Sugar Act.

The cotton in the table cloth was grown under improved practices developed by USDA scientists, was marketed with the help of USDA services, graded by USDA experts and processed into fiber under methods aided by USDA research. Even the morning newspaper at the breakfast table may be made from trees protected from fire and insects by USDA people. The drip dry and wrinkle resistant clothing and the stretch socks and sweaters worn at the table by members of the family are products of USDA research.

59. USDA LARGEST REGULATORY AGENCY OF GOVERNMENT -- The Department of Agriculture administers the most comprehensive group of regulatory laws of any Department or agency of the Federal Government. USDA's regulatory work may not be as well known to the general public as that of such independent agencies as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission, probably because these agencies have no function except in the regulatory field. But USDA administers the greatest number of regulatory acts of any Federal agency.

Some of the regulatory Acts administered by USDA are: (1) The Packers and Stockyards Act; (2) Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937; (3) The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938; (4) the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act; (5) The Federal Seed Act; (6) The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act; (7) The Meat Inspection Act; (8) The Poultry Products Inspection Act; (9) The United States Grain Standards Act; (10) The Sugar Act; (11) The Commodities Exchange Act; (12) The United States Warehouse Act; (13) The Virus-Serum-Toxin Act; (14) The Anti-Hog-Cholera Serum and Hog-Cholera Virus Marketing Agreement Act.

These Acts vary widely in subject matter. Each of these laws differ from the others, and all of them differ from regulatory laws administered by other agencies.

Some of these regulatory laws, such as those dealing with the inspection of meat and poultry, are primarily concerned with the protection of consumers. Other laws, such as the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, place major emphasis upon the protection of farmers against low farm prices. Still others such as the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, are designed mainly to protect those whose business it is to handle and distribute our food supply. Actually, the interest of all three groups - farmers, food dealers, and consumers, is involved in each of these laws.

60. PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT AND THE I.C.C. - The Packers and Stockyards Act, administered by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, is a comprehensive method for the economic regulation of a large industry. Enacted in 1921, it was intended to go beyond the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, Section 2 of the Clayton Act, and Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, all dealing with monopolies and other unfair trade practices. It is divided into three parts: (1) regulation of packers and live poultry dealers and handlers; (2) regulation of stockyards, market agencies and dealers, and (3) regulation of live poultry dealers and handlers at designated markets.

This statute encompasses all four of the main aspects of administrative regulations prevention of unfair and discriminatory practices; rate-fixing; reparations; and licensing. No other Federal regulatory agency other than the Interstate Commerce Commission, is charged with exercising all four of these functions with respect to any industry.

The ICC performs its functions with 11 commissioners and a staff of about 2,400 and the Packers and Stockyards Division of AMS performs its functions with one director, a GS-16 in the Classified Civil Service, and a staff of about 180. In addition to the 11 Commissioners, the ICC has 17 employees with a grade higher than GS-16.

The ICC budget for 1964 was \$24 $\frac{1}{2}$ million, compared to \$2 $\frac{1}{4}$ million for the P&S Division of AMS.

But, to illustrate the magnitude of the P&S Division job, 2,250 stockyards are posted under the Act; 17,000 market agencies and dealers are registered, and 3,300 meat packers are under regulation. The annual value of meat marketed is about \$18 billion.

61. PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ACT AND THE F.T.C. - The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act is administered by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service. Enacted in 1930, it is intended to suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the entire field of marketing of fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables in interstate commerce. Under this Act, more than 22,000 market operators are licensed, and they handled fruits and vegetables with a retail value of \$7 billion in 1963.

A comparison may be drawn between the investigation work of AMS in administering the PACA and the investigation work of the Federal Trade Commission. The work of the FTC is to preserve free competitive enterprise through the prevention of monopolistic and unfair trade. This is accomplished by anto-monopoly actions and the correction of false and deceptive trade practices.

In 1963 the FTC completed investigations on 1,312 cases, while AMS investigated and settled 2,238 cases under the PACA. The total budget for the FTC, covering all commodities, was \$11 $\frac{1}{2}$ million. The budget for administering the PACA for the same period was only \$746,000.

62. MILK FOR 60 PERCENT OF THE NON-FARM POPULATION - Of more than a dozen regulatory acts administered by USDA's AMS, an especially important one is the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. It provides for the regulation of milk, of fruits, vegetables, and some other commodities under marketing orders and agreements.

Under this Act, a total of 82 milk marketing orders are in effect throughout the country, lending stability to the entire dairy industry and thereby protecting the interests of both farmers and the consumers. More than 185,000 farmers deliver milk to handlers regulated by the 82 milk marketing orders. The population of the areas covered by these orders is about 60 percent of the non-farm population of the continental United States.

The Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue orders establishing minimum prices handlers must pay for milk purchased from producers for a given marketing area. The Act directs the Secretary to establish prices which will reflect economic conditions affecting supply and demand, assure an adequate supply of fluid milk, and be in the public interest.

With respect to fruits, vegetables and other commodities, the 1937 Act provides for the regulation of volume, grade and size of the commodity, with authority to establish surplus "pools" for diverting surplus from normal marketing channels. There are 45 such orders in effect covering production areas in 27 states.

63. FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSUMER -- Many of the regulatory laws administered by the Department of Agriculture are primarily concerned with the protection of the consumer. These include the establishment of quality standards for agricultural products and the grading and inspection services to make sure that food moving in interstate commerce is wholesome and free from adulteration, and that packages are truthfully labeled.

In addition to the administration of the Meat Inspection Act by the Agricultural Research Service, with more than 3,300 inspectors handling 109 million carcasses annually in the packing plants of the nation, the Agricultural Marketing Service administers the Poultry Products Inspection Act. More than 1,800 AMS poultry inspectors examine $8\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds of live poultry a year, of which more than 200 million pounds of live weight equivalent are condemned. Without the services of these inspectors, a considerable amount of unwholesome meat and poultry would reach retail stores.

The development of quality standards and the grading services provided by USDA are designed to make it easier for consumers to identify and select different qualities of food. In performing this service, as far as meat is concerned, AMS in 1963 graded $8\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds of meat so consumers could know what they were buying.

More than 750,000 cars of fruits and vegetables bound for the produce markets of the nation were inspected last year by AMS' Fruit and Vegetable Division. Hooked together, they would have formed the equivalent of a 7,000 mile long train, or one stretching from Miami to New York to Chicago to Seattle to Houston to New Orleans. Another 750,000 carlots of fruits, vegetables and peanuts in processing plants also were inspected. All told, these would form a single trainload of fruits, vegetables and nuts stretching more than half way around the world.

64. MARKET NEWS SERVICE COMPARABLE TO WEATHER BUREAU — A service now taken for granted, much as weather reports by the Weather Bureau, is the USDA market news service. Started back in 1915 on strawberries shipped from Hammond, Louisiana, the service has been extended to cover all important agricultural commodities.

The service was started at the request of farm producers for factual information on prices strawberries were bringing on the markets, an arrangement to benefit both buyers and sellers. USDA was asked to do the job because of its neutral position between buyer and seller.

Today, market information is gathered by USDA-AMS reporters by interviewing both buyers and sellers in 220 producing areas and central markets. This information is compiled and furnished to press associations that make it available to all radio and TV stations and newspapers around the country.

USDA also maintains around 19,000 miles of teletype wires, leased from AT&T for exchanging information between markets and producing areas. This compares with 19,800 miles of wires leased from the same source by the Weather Bureau to distribute weather reports.

Cost of collection and distribution operations of the USDA market news service for the fiscal year 1963 was \$5.6 million compared with \$52.3 for weather measurement and forecast services of the Weather Bureau for a similar period. The average salary in the Weather Bureau is \$7,470 for fiscal year 1963 compared with \$6,760 for the Agricultural Marketing Service, of which the market news service is a part.

More recently, USDA has arranged for interested producers and others to obtain a "drop" off the USDA market news wires to receive detailed reports more promptly.

Arrangements were completed with the Weather Bureau during the past year to begin channeling market news from USDA circuits to a Weather Bureau network serving about 85 newspapers, radio and TV stations, and other private industry groups in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri. This arrangement permits market news reports to be transmitted directly to news outlets along with the weather reports.

Market reporting and the dissemination of market reports by USDA through commercial radio and TV stations, newspapers and magazines, has become an integral part of our competitive system for marketing.

65. USDA FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS AID MILLIONS -- Food distribution programs administered by the Agricultural Marketing Service use America's food abundance to help school children and needy adults obtain better diets. These programs also serve to expand current and future farm markets. More than 1.9 billion pounds of food valued at \$354 million wholesale were distributed in fiscal 1963 in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and the territories.

Beneficiaries of USDA's food distribution programs in fiscal 1963 were 16.9 million school children served by the National School Lunch Program, 7 million people in needy families and another 1.4 million people in institutions served by the Direct Food Distribution Program. This was a total of more than 25 million people whose diets were improved by the USDA programs. In addition to this, an estimated 10 million school children, many of them all served by the school lunch program, also participated in the Special Milk Program.

AMS also administers the Pilot Food Stamp Program that improved the diets of 350,000 people in low income families in 22 states in 1963 - a program that now is serving about 390,000 people.

66. BIGGER THAN THE RED CROSS - In the Direct Food Distribution program a total of 1,754,427 families were helped in fiscal 1963 at an average cost of \$116 per family. This compares with 52,050 families aided by the Disaster Service of the Red Cross during the calendar year 1963, at an average cost of \$111 per family. While Red Cross aid is for the duration of a disaster, USDA help may extend over the entire year. Red Cross assistance frequently includes distribution of foods provided by USDA.

67. COMPARABLE TO A FOOD STORE CHAIN - The foods distributed by USDA in the direct distribution program, valued at \$354 million, compare with the yearly sales of a food store supermarket chain, like Giant Food of \$178 million, or Stop & Shop of Boston, \$316 million for 1962, the latest figures available. The value of foods distributed by USDA were exceeded only by the sales of 13 large national food chain stores. Their supermarket sales figures also included many items other than food.

68. NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM - Under the National School Lunch Program, USDA made some \$108 million payments in cash and \$59 million in donated foods in fiscal 1963. This service to American schools compares to \$32 million expended in 1963 by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for vocational education.

69. SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM - A Special Milk Program administered by AMS serves more than 90,000 schools and child-care institutions. An estimated 2.9 billion pounds of milk were consumed under this program alone in 1963.

The more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds of milk equivalent in all three programs - food distribution, school lunch, and special milk - is more than 5 percent of the total sales of fluid dairy products consumed in the United States.

The 2.9 billion pounds distributed under the Special Milk Program is more than the 2.7 billion pounds of producer milk used for Class I purposes in all of the markets under Federal Orders in 1962 in New England - (Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Southeastern Rhode Island, part of Massachusetts, and all of Connecticut.)

It is more than the 2.2 billion pounds used in all seven South Atlantic markets - (Upper Chesapeake Bay, Washington, D. C., Wheeling, Clarksburg, Tri-State - part of Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia - Appalachia - parts of Tennessee, West Virginia - plus Southeastern Florida.

70. FARM PROGRAMS PRIMARY MISSION OF ASCS AND CCC -- Secretary Freeman in testimony before Congress has declared that: "So long as over-production and low prices are the silent companions of abundance, commodity programs will be essential to the family farm system of agriculture. So long as agriculture is subject to the volatile effect of a massive scientific and technological revolution, so long as productivity per farm worker grows 6 percent and more each year, so long as we continue to produce more each year from less land with fewer people, commodity programs will be necessary. They are not welfare programs, but essential tools of adjustment for the well being of the family farmer as well as every single American citizen."

These commodity programs are the primary mission of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

71. ASCS AND THE ACTION PROGRAMS -- The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service carries out the various action programs in the general fields of production adjustment, conservation assistance, and price and market stabilization. It includes within it the ASC State, county, and community farmer committee system and administers most of the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Principal ASCS activities include:

- (1) Price support, which is carried out through commodity loans to farmers or through direct purchases of agricultural commodities from farmers and processors.
- (2) Production adjustment, which is carried out through marketing quotas, acreage allotments, and/or stabilization payments for a number of commodities in which the Nation is more than self-sufficient (cotton, tobacco, rice, peanuts, wheat, corn and other feed grains, and through conditional or incentive payments for two commodities in which the Nation is not self-sufficient (sugar and wool).
- (3) Conservation assistance, carried out through sharing with individual farmers the cost of installing needed soil, water, woodland, and wildlife-conserving practices under the Agricultural Conservation Program, and through annual land rentals under the Conservation Reserve Program.
- (4) Management of the inventories of the CCC through sales, export payments-in-kind, donations, storage, and related processing and shipping arrangements.
- (5) Emergency disaster relief, through direct assistance to farmers and ranchers whose feed supplies have been destroyed or whose farmlands have been seriously damaged by widespread flood or drought, and assistance in preparedness planning for purposes of civil defense.

72. MAGNITUDE OF CCC INVENTORIES -- The Department of Agriculture has one of the largest inventory management jobs known to man. On June 30, 1963, the Commodity Credit Corporation held 23 different commodities which cost about \$4.7 billion. It owned 1.1 billion bushels of wheat and 492 million bushels of corn. These two items alone, if stored in one huge bin, would require a building 70 feet high and one mile square.

Actually, CCC stores its grain in approximately 10,500 commercial warehouses and 233,700 farm bins. During fiscal 1963 it took the equivalent of about 11,000 freight trains, 70 cars long, to move CCC commodities.

Efforts to reduce these inventories in recent years have been successful. They have decreased from \$5.6 billion on June 30, 1961, to \$4.7 billion on June 30, 1963 - a reduction of about \$.8 billion.

73. CCC ONE OF WORLD'S LARGEST CORPORATIONS -- The U. S. Department of Agriculture operates one of the largest corporations in the world to carry out its business activities with farmers and traders - the Commodity Credit Corporation.

In fiscal 1963 the CCC took in \$5.2 billion - more than the revenues (calendar year 1962) of Acme Markets, Anderson, Clayton Company, Borden, and Armour, combined.

CCC sold 740 million bushels of corn (equivalent to nearly 10% of total world production), and 207 million bushels of wheat (equivalent to more than 10% of total U.S.S.R. production; or more than the total production of Argentina; or more than 70% of the total production of Australia).

CCC loaned more than \$3 billion (more than total U. S. automobile loans for a month). CCC has financial resources of \$14.6 billion.

74. CCC MAJOR USER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE FACILITIES -- In accordance with the legislative mandate in the CCC Charter Act, the Corporation to the maximum extent practicable utilizes the usual and customary channels of trade and commerce in its purchase and sales operation and in the warehousing, transporting, processing and handling of agricultural commodities.

Because of this policy, CCC is one of the nation's major users of service provided by banks, grain elevators, warehouses, railroads and inland water carriers, flour millers, etc. If it were not for this policy of making maximum use of existing commercial facilities consistent with the efficient conduct of its business, it would be necessary for CCC to greatly expand its use of Government personnel.

75. COMPARABLE INDUSTRY HEAD GETS 32 TIMES MORE NET INCOME -- Salary of the chief officer of Commodity Credit Corporation, a \$14.6 billion Federal corporation, is \$22,500 per year, as contrasted to General Motors Corporation president, who in 1963 received \$740,000 in salary and bonuses. This is a ratio of 3 to 97, or, in other words, the industry official gets 32 times more income than the government official. The CCC president's salary actually is for duty as Under Secretary of Agriculture, and the CCC job is in addition to his other duties!

The executive vice-president of CCC, nominally the Administrator of ASCS receives \$20,000 per year. In 1962, there were at least 56 directors and officers of General Motors who received ~~basic salaries~~ of \$30,000 or more. Their average total remuneration (including bonuses) was more than \$160,000 each.

76. CCC SEEKS EVENTUAL TERMINATION OF CORPORATE LIFE -- There exists a unique situation in CCC where as the world's largest corporation of its kind, and, indeed, one of the largest, regardless of whether governmental or industrial - it is trying constantly to close itself out of its stock in trade - the vast accumulation of commodities acquired through the price-support system. The price-support system is used to stabilize agricultural prices in the face of vast production capacity that might otherwise upset the Nation's economic balance wheel.

77. ASCS/CCC TRANSACTS BUSINESS WITH MILLIONS OF FARMERS -- Because of its size and scope of operations, there is nothing comparable with other governmental corporations. CCC deals not only with possibly 1.8 million wheat growers, 3.2 million feed grain producers, 775,000 cotton farmers and hundreds of thousands of other commodity producers, but also with thousands of warehousemen, shipping people, bankers and exporters.

Comparing Commodity Credit Corporation in size and importance with corporations in private industry provides some interesting data.

As of June 30, 1963, CCC's total assets were \$7.4 billion. It does an annual business of \$5.2 billion.

78. CCC FINANCIAL RESOURCES COMPARED TO GENERAL MOTORS -- Total assets of General Motors, one of the world's industrial giants, were around \$9 billion in 1962, and its annual sales involve about \$14.6 billion, as compared to CCC's \$14.6 billion in financial resources.

79. CCC ASSETS GREATER THAN U. S. STEEL, OTHER CORPORATIONS -- Total assets of ten of the largest U. S. corporations involved in the processing, packaging and distribution of food and other agricultural products amount to 28 percent less than those of CCC, (These are General Foods, Borden's, National Biscuit, National Dairy Products, Armour, Swift, R. J. Reynolds, Liggett & Myers, General Mills, and Phillip Morris.)

Assets of United States Steel Corporation are about 32 percent less than CCC.

80. CCC SALES VOLUME RANKS HIGH -- When compared with the six companies of those previously mentioned which had in excess of a billion dollars in sales each in 1962, CCC ranked first.

81. INVENTORIES COMPARED -- Combined inventories of the ten firms involved in food and kindred agricultural products were 51 percent less than those of CCC. Inventories of the five largest retail food chains were only about 17 percent of those held by CCC. General Motors held inventories equal to around 57 percent of CCC inventories.

82. WORLD'S LARGEST SINGLE FOOD INVENTORY HELD BY CCC--ASCS/CCC has under its control the world's largest, most diversified and decentralized inventory of food and fiber commodities. Value of these items CCC owned Feb. 14, 1964, was more than \$4 1/3 billion.

These items included: 850 million bushels of wheat, 765 million bushels of corn, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels of barley; 18 $\frac{2}{3}$ million bushels of oats; 558 $\frac{3}{4}$ million bushels of grain sorghum; 386 thousand bushels of rye; 22 thousand bushels of soybeans; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels of flaxseed; nearly a million hundredweight of rice; 69 million pounds of shelled peanuts; 2 million pounds of vegetable oil products; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ million bales of cotton; 88 million pounds of butter; 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds of butter oil; 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ million pounds of ghee; 29 $\frac{2}{3}$ million pounds of cheese, and 271 $\frac{1}{3}$ million pounds of dried milk. Other products held seasonally include dry edible beans, tobacco, honey, tung oil, almonds, rosin, and pine gum.

The transportation, storage and inventory management functions of ASCS affect all farmers, dealers, processors and consumers. They embrace not only the agricultural economy but the economy of the Nation.

83. EACH AMERICAN HAS AN INTEREST IN CCC--Each of the 190 million American citizens--from the more than 4 million babies arriving each year through the more than 10,000 people over 100 years old--is in effect the holder of a \$75 interest in Commodity Credit Corporation since it is a Government corporation.

84. ONLY ONE ASCS EMPLOYEE PER 534 FARMS -- The Dec. 31, 1963 level of full-time Federal employment by ASCS represent a ratio of one full-time career employee per 534 farms, or less than one-fifth of one percent. Compared to the Nation's farm population of 14.3 million, this ASCS employment represents less than one-twentieth of one percent.

85. ASCS HAS LARGER WORK LOAD, FEWER EMPLOYEES -- ASCS, which is responsible for the management of all Federal crop price support programs involving in one way or another most of America's 3.5 million farms, had 6,555 full-time career employees as of Dec. 31, 1963. This represented only 8 percent of total USDA employment, and was 801 employees less than a year earlier, or a reduction of almost 11 percent for the agency.

This was the greatest reduction in full-time personnel of any agency in USDA during that period -- even though farm price-support programs were reaching a new all-time high in participation. For instance, under the 1962 program there were 1.2 million participants enrolled in the Feed Grain Program and nearly a million in the wheat stabilization program.

A new Cropland Conversion Program was also getting underway. In 1963 over 173 million acres of cotton, peanuts, tobacco, feed grains, wheat and rice were measured. This involved 270,656 square miles, or an area larger than the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Delaware, Connecticut, and Vermont combined.

86. STATE COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE PAID MORE THAN FEDERAL OFFICIALS -- Under normal conditions, the salary of an executive is based on the extent of his responsibility, the size of his organization's activity, the quality of his decisions, and his experience and background. A division head or deputy director in ASCS in the Grade 16 through 18 levels receives a basic salary of from \$16,000 to \$20,000. Many are responsible for billions of dollars, literally mountains of farm products, farm programs in every State of the Union, and the protection and movement of these mountains of commodities throughout the Nation and the World.

By way of comparison, even in State governments, salaries are higher. The Commissioner of Agriculture in New York State receives a \$28,875 annual salary; Pennsylvania and New Jersey each pay their Commissioners \$20,000 or more annually.

Cash receipts from farm marketings in these States respectively are about \$850 million, \$800 million and \$280 million, as compared to the U. S. total of around \$36 billion. Thus New York has 1/50th of the National total; Pennsylvania 1/50th and New Jersey 1/125th.

If relative salaries were based on comparative size of cash receipts from farm marketings, the ASCS administrator would receive 125 times more than the New Jersey commissioner, or a salary of \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ million per year!

87. MEAN EMPLOYMENT LEVEL OF ASCS AS AGENCY IS GRADE 5--IN ASCS, over 50 percent of the agency personnel is Grade 5 or below even though much of the clerical work is handled by automatic data processing equipment. The Data Processing Centers at Kansas City and the data processing installations in New Orleans and Evanston Commodity offices already have taken over the computation functions of a thousand people, more or less.

88. MOBILIZATION BY MILLIONS IS ROUTINE TO ASCS--ASCS is responsible for the administration of the major "action" programs of the Department of Agriculture which directly affect nearly every one of the America's 3.5 million farms. These programs, in addition to the price-support, inventory disposal and other operations of CCC, include eight other major activities Foreign Assistance Programs, Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas, Conservation Reserve Program, Sugar Act Program, ACP Program operations, Emergency Drought Programs, Special Feed Grain and Wheat Stabilization, and Cropland Conversion Program.

89. ASCS/CCC CASH HANDLING EXCEEDS \$10 BILLION ANNUALLY -- During the fiscal year, 1963, ASCS/CCC paid out about \$7 billion in the form of loans, purchase costs, carrying charges, conservation assistance, rental payments, acreage diversion payments, incentive and other payments. It collected more than \$3 billion in cash as repayments on loans, proceeds from sales, penalty collections and so forth. Thus, the Agency's employees have handled financial transactions totalling more than \$10 billion per year--an amount far larger than most U. S. financial institutions handle annually.

90. ASCS HELPS PROTECT LAND HERITAGE OF AMERICANS--Agricultural land makes up most of the Nation's resources. Privately-owned rural land makes up 68 percent or around 1.3 billion acres of the U. S. mainland. Thus land provides most of the Nation's food, fiber, timber, water, wildlife and much of its outdoor recreation. ASCS administers the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) and the Cropland Conversion Program (CCP) which recognizes the importance of protecting the land heritage which has made America great.

ACP participation is open to every farm family in every agricultural county in America. Its purpose is to help farmers conduct needed soil, water and woodland conservation practices on individual farms and ranches as a cooperative activity. The participant contributes his work and an equitable share of the costs.

From the ACP activity flows benefits to the community, and the Nation as a result of these conservation practices. Cleaner water flowing from the Nation's farmlands as a result of better land cover helps homes and industry. Grass and man-made structures control and prevent flood damage. Meanwhile, overriding all these current values, is the fact that good conservation practices today protect the heritage of productive topsoil for the benefit and sustenance of future generations of American citizens.

The Cropland Conversion Program, while of more current benefit, also keeps in mind that increasing crop productivity will mean less need for farm cropland in immediate future years. So it provides a method of converting cropland to other income producing purposes such as for recreational facilities, production of trees and of grass, and improvement of wildlife habitat. Adjustment and cost-share payments are made to farmers. They are not "income" payments but rather are designed to provide limited assistance in shifting cropland to alternate income-producing uses.

91. ASCS/CCC WORLD'S LARGEST MOVER OF CROPLAND COMMODITIES -- ASCS conducts the largest mass movement of cropland food and fiber in the history of mankind. From farms throughout America, to the country elevators and warehouses, to the great terminals, to processing plants and factories, to the oceanside docks, and to ports in distant lands, it moves each year more agricultural commodity tonnage than any single organization on earth -- either governmental or commercial.

92. WIDE RANGE OF SKILLS NECESSARY -- Wide range of responsibility involved in acquiring, storing and disposing of agricultural commodities requires extensive knowledge and experience on the part of ASCS/CCC personnel in financial, accounting, bonding and insurance fields, in warehousing, and in transportation, including domestic truck, railroad, barge, lake freighter and air freight, as well as ocean freight. In ocean freight, for instance, close to 15 million tons of agricultural commodities are shipped overseas annually under Public Law 480 programs.

93. WORLD'S LARGEST CONTRACTOR FOR GRAIN OCEAN FREIGHT -- In fiscal 1964, alone, ASCS/CCC will pay more than \$250 million in freight bills to ocean carriers, making it the world's largest contractor for ocean freight of agricultural commodities.

94. ONE OF NATION'S MAJOR USERS OF RAILROAD FREIGHT FACILITIES -- Total movement of ASCS/CCC commodities last year involved 742,000 railroad freight carlots, or the equivalent of about 11,000 freight trains each 70 cars long. The 742,000 carloads total is comparable to the 533,525 boxcars included in the entire Class I fleet of all major U. S. railroads. Pennsylvania Railroad, for instance, has 32,541 boxcars, and it is one of the nation's major grain haulers. Southern Pacific has 36,742 boxcars, Santa Fe has 30,644, and the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Union Pacific, Burlington, and Illinois Central have more than 20,000 each.

The point is: ASCS/CCC commodity freight hauling involves use in general of every Class I fleet railroad boxcar in America at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ times each year, thus creating a substantial part of the Nation's railroad industry's income and employment. Virtually all products of all farms in America ultimately must be freighted to population areas, areas of industrial use, or into export. Thus the American farmer and ASCS/CCC as the commodity price stabilization and disposal facility for the government play a vital role in the U. S. transportation industry.

95. ASCS/CCC HAS "ULTIMATE BILLION" CUSTOMERS -- If ASCS/CCC were considered a commercial firm, we would have customers numbering more than 3 million farmers, virtually every U. S. railroad, most truck and barge lines, and a good share of the world's ocean transport systems, plus most banks, the Nation's commodity markets, and many of the food-hungry millions of peoples of the world overseas. All these people in all these categories could well represent perhaps a billion people as real or ultimate "customers of ASCS/CCC."

96. ASCS HAS ONE OF NATION'S MAJOR COMMUNICATION NETWORKS -- ASCS utilizes the most complete communications network in U. S. government. Daily, ASCS can communicate with or receive communications by telex from each of its 50 State offices, which in turn can communicate with elected county agricultural stabilization committeemen in virtually every one of the more than 3,000 rural counties in the U. S. and with nearly 27,000 community committees and almost 80,000 community committeemen.

This network is for the operation of farm programs, disaster programs, and national defense -- in fact, the U. S. civil defense program depends greatly on the functioning of ASCS personnel and the elected ASC people. The State ASC chairman is ex officio chairman of each USDA State defense board. ASCS - associated personnel in every agricultural county in the U. S. already have assigned missions (including possession and use of radiation measurement devices) in event of nuclear attack.

97. ASCS HAS AERIAL MAPS OF NEARLY ALL U. S. FARMLAND -- ASCS has the nation's most complete and fastest method of measuring acreage. It has in its files photomaps of 77 percent of the entire U. S. land area. More than 300,000 square miles of land area is aerially re-photographed each year, so that complete coverage is obtained every six years, as an average. These aerial photomaps are so accurate and so detailed, it is possible to measure precisely the specific crop and non-crop areas. The detail in these photomaps is so good that even vehicles and various buildings on farm sites are easily identifiable.

98. SUGAR PROGRAM REWARDING TO GOVERNMENT -- Farm programs also pay dividends to the U. S. Government and its taxpayers. For instance, under the Sugar Act program, during the period 1938-62, collections of \$1.9 billion from excise taxes and import taxes have exceeded payments to producers by more than \$465.5 million. Estimated collections through fiscal year 1964 of \$2.2 billion will exceed estimated payments by \$547 million.

This program, despite the fact that it is the most closely regulated of any farmer program, is a popular one, has the support of all major farm organizations and both political parties, has maintained remarkable stability in the industry, and has been generally pleasing to consumers because of the remarkable stability of supplies and low retail price of the commodity.

99. ASCS/CCC CONDUCTS WORLD'S LARGEST GRAIN MARKETING PROGRAM -- ASCS/CCC through its price support operation to stabilize farm income and market prices along with its excess commodity disposal system for domestic and foreign use, is in effect the world's largest grain marketing program. Although most of America's grain trade is conducted through commercial channels, ASCS/CCC is the pivotal agency for price support through loans and purchases, acquisition and disposal of stocks. From 50 to 75 percent of U. S. wheat production is thus concerned.

Since this country's wheat production exceeds the combined total of the other three leading exporting nations (Canada, Argentina, and Australia), the total marketing activity of ASCS/CCC would be the world's largest. In addition, a substantial share of U. S. feed grain production is involved in the price support program and thus is also part of the ASCS/CCC national marketing program.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE MOST EFFICIENT IN WORLD HISTORY

We in the United States are the best fed nation in the world. If we are hungry, we go to the corner grocery or supermarket or restaurant and buy what we want. Today we commonly accept fresh fruits and vegetables and other perishable foods the year around, and we think nothing of eating these once precious foods without regard to season.

Our agriculture has become so efficient that we actually spend a smaller share of our income for food than any people in the history of the world - less than 19 percent of our take home pay, compared with 30 percent for West Europeans, 50 percent or more for Russians, and up to 90 percent for many underdeveloped nations.

Today's farmers - seven percent of Americans - produce five times more than our grandfathers did, enabling the other 93 percent of us to live better and enjoy modern life. Although farming employs 6.5 million workers in the U. S., if we farmed today the way we did 100 years ago, we would need 40 million farm workers - half of our work force - and we still wouldn't be as well fed as we are today.

The Department of Agriculture, in partnership with the farmer and industry, has played a large part in bringing about this achievement. And the remarkable increase in the production efficiency of American farmers has been accompanied by another phenomenon, the development of our food marketing system. USDA's work in marketing, as well as in agricultural production, conservation, research, forestry, and in a host of other fields, is based on a century of service to the nation.

BACKGROUND ON U. S. AGRICULTURE

American agriculture has advanced more in the past 50 years than in all the prior years of our history. Modern farming and ranching combined with a progressive system of marketing, processing and merchandising, provide abundant, wholesome food when, where, and in the form we want it, and farm products with new qualities for home and industry.

The foundation for continuing agricultural advances, which reach from farm to market to home or industry, is research by government and industry and the hard work and ingenuity of farmers and ranchers.

* * *

The Nation's Biggest Industry:

Farming is the nation's biggest industry, employing 6.5 million workers, more than the combined employment in transportation, public utilities, the steel industry, and the automobile industry.

Agriculture's assets total \$226 billion - equal to about two-thirds of the value of current assets of all corporations in the United States, or about three-fifths of the market value of all corporation stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

The value of agriculture's production assets represents about \$25,000 for each farm employee.

This biggest of the nation's industries is composed of 3.7 million independent producers, the number of farms shown in the 1959 Census of Agriculture.

* * *

A Good Customer:

The farmer spends \$28 billion to \$29 billion a year for goods and services to produce crops and livestock; another \$15 billion a year for the same things that city people buy - food, clothing, drugs, furniture, appliances and other products and services.

Each year the farmers purchases include \$3.1 billion in new farm tractors and other motor vehicles, machinery and equipment; \$3.3 billion for fuel lubricants, and maintenance of machinery and vehicles; \$1.6 billion for fertilizer and lime.

He buys products containing 320 million pounds of rubber, enough to put tires on 6 million automobiles; five million tons of steel in the form of farm machinery, trucks, cars, fencing and building materials - one-third as much steel as the automotive industry uses. He uses 28 to 30 billion kilowatt hours of electricity - more than is needed annually by Baltimore, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Houston and Washington, D. C.

A Creator of Employment:

Three out of every 10 jobs in private employment are related to agriculture. Ten million people have jobs storing, transporting, processing and merchandising the products of agriculture. Another 6 million people have jobs providing the supplies farmers use.

* * *

An Efficient, Progressive Industry:

One hour of farm labor produces more than 5 times as much food and other crops as it did in 1919-21. Crop production is 75 percent higher per acre. Output per breeding animal is 92 percent greater.

Productivity of the American farmworker in the 1950's increased by 5.4 percent a year. Output per man-hour in nonagricultural industry increased by 2.1 percent per year. One farmworker produces food, fiber and other farm commodities for himself and 28 others.

* * *

A Taxpayer:

In 1963 farm real estate taxes totaled \$1½ billion. Tax on personal property on farms was another one-third of a billion dollars. Federal and State income taxes paid by the farm population amounted to \$1.5 billion. Net taxes paid by farmers on motor fuels were \$450 million. Motor vehicle license fees paid by farmers were about \$175 million. Sales taxes totaled about \$350 million.

* * *

Food Supplier to the World:

The United States is the world's largest exporter of agricultural products. Sixty-three million acres of our 300 million harvested acres produce for export. The land producing for export represents about the same acreage of cropland as that harvested in Nebraska, Iowa, and Kansas. In 1963 \$5.6 billion in farm products were exported, and the 1964 exports are expected to hit a record \$6 billion.

American agricultural abundance is a powerful force for world peace. Our food and other farm products are helping to relieve hunger and to promote economic growth in the newly developing countries of the world. Our wheat is providing an additional 5 billion loaves of bread a year for the people of India.

* * *

The Farmer's Share:

The farmer receives 37¢ of each \$1 spent for food; 2.5¢ for the corn in a 28¢ box of cornflakes; 56¢ for each \$1 spent for choice beef; 2.5¢ for the wheat in a 22¢ loaf of bread; about 11¢ from a 25¢ quart of milk, and about 28¢ for the cotton in a man's \$4 business shirt.

* * *

Farm Income:

Farm people in 1963 received \$36.2 billion sales of crops and livestock, over \$10,000 per farm; with a net income for farm operators of \$12.3 billion from farming \$3,400 per farm. Gross farm income - the purchasing power farmers spend on Main Street - reached a record high of \$41.1 billion in 1963.

Of the farmer's \$1,480 personal income per capita, \$970 came from farm sources and \$510 from nonfarm sources. (Per capita personal income of nonfarm people was \$2,515 from all sources). The \$1.01 an hour income for farmwork contrasts with \$2.46 for an hour's work in a factory, and \$2.17 hourly earnings in food marketing.

* * *

Food Costs:

As recently as 1950 food costs represented 22.8% of American consumer income. In 1963 we spent only 18.8 percent of our disposable income for food.

This contrasts sharply with food costs in other parts of the world. By the latest figures available to the United Nations, consumers in the United Kingdom spent 29.5% of their income for food; in Russia 53%; in France 30.6%; Greece 46.3%; Italy 44.7%; Yugoslavia 40.5%; Ecuador 43.8%; Ghana 54.1%; Israel 32.3%; Japan 45.9%.

One farm worker in America produces enough food for 29 persons, while in Europe the average farmer produces enough for 10 persons and in Russia, under a collective system, one farm worker's production feeds only 4 or 5 persons.

* * *

Compared with Other Costs:

Food costs have risen less since 1947-49 than most other consumer items in the cost-of-living index. For all items on the list, the increase in cost to 1963 was 31 percent. For all food, the increase was 24 percent. For rent it was 47 percent, and for medical care, 69 percent.

MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF USDA EXPENDITURES BENEFIT
CONSUMERS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC, NOT JUST FARMERS

Non-farmers - consumers, businessmen, the general public - actually reap more benefits from Department of Agriculture expenditures than do farmers themselves.

More than two-thirds of USDA expenditures in the 1964 budget are for services which are of primary benefit to the general public. Less than one-third goes for price support and related programs in which farmers are the primary but not the only beneficiaries:

U.S.D.A. Budget Expenditures
(In Millions)

	1963 Actual		1964 Est.		1965 Est.	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Programs which clearly provide benefits to consumers, businessmen, and the general public	\$4,416	57.1	\$4,838	69.3	\$3,990	68.6
Other programs predominately for stabilization of farm income but which also benefit others	\$3,319	42.9	\$2,140	30.7	\$1,825	31.4
Total	\$7,735	100.0	\$6,978	100.0	\$5,815	100.0

(See Detailed Table No. 8)

USDA Employees Serve All Americans

Of the 80,026 permanent full-time USDA employees on the rolls January 31, 1964, nearly 25 percent, 19,800 were in the Forest Service, administering and protecting the more than 180 million acres in 155 national forests. The 125 million recreation visits to the forests last year, the 10 billion board feet of timber harvested, and the preservation of forest resources for the future all are of no greater benefit to farmers than to other Americans.

The next largest agency in the Department, with nearly 22 percent of USDA full-time employees, 17,415, is the Agricultural Research Service. These employees include those who inspect more than 26 billion pounds of meat or meat products annually, protecting the health of all Americans.

These ARS employees include scientists who have developed a way to remove radioactive contamination from milk; who found the technique for making the production of penicillin and other antibiotics commercially feasible; who make studies in human nutrition, who develop new, convenient and improved methods of processing foods. These services are of value to all Americans, not just farmers.

The Agricultural Marketing Service, with nearly 11 percent of USDA employees (8,677), provides assistance and services to the more than \$100 billion a year business of transporting, processing and marketing agricultural products, a business that employs 10 million non-farmers. Many regulatory laws administered by AMS and its poultry inspection program are primarily concerned with the protection of the consumer. AMS also administers the food distribution programs in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and the territories.

These points illustrate the fact that employees of the Department of Agriculture work for all the people, rather than exclusively - or even especially - for farmers. The Foreign Agricultural Service promotes agricultural exports --- one-fourth of all U. S. exports, and assists the Food for Peace Program. The Soil Conservation Service, with nearly 15,000 full-time employees, has developed soil and water conservation plans for 1.7 billion acres of land - in a service directed toward preservation of our most basic resource for future generations. SCS helps urban as well as rural areas.

USDA performs many more consumer services than most people realize. Some of this work is designed to eliminate impure and harmful foods; to standardize weights and measures and improve labeling; to prevent fraud and deception and promote fair competition. USDA promotes and protects the general welfare by helping provide better foods at lower costs, better nutrition, better housing, better clothing, fabrics and fibers. USDA helps develop better plants and gardens, provides recreational facilities, protects the public through pest control, supplies food to disaster areas and helps planning for emergencies and defense. These are just some of the things the Department does for the general public.

There are many reasons to believe the Department of Agriculture provides more services to more people than any other agency of the Government, or any industry, or any organization in the world.

The one agency of USDA which is devoted almost exclusively to serving the farmers is the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, which administers the price support and production control programs. ASCS on January 31, 1964, had a total of 6,463 full-time employees. In relation to the estimated number of 3,481,000 farms in the United States in 1964, this is a ratio of one ASCS employee to every 539 farms.

Comparison of Increases and Decreases, 1965 with 1964
in Major Agencies

(Millions of Dollars)

	<u>New Obligational Authority</u> (Increase (+) or Decrease (-))		<u>Expenditures</u> (Increase (+) or Decrease (-))	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
AGRICULTURE.....	-\$1,309	-18.0	-\$1,163	-16.7
DEFENSE:				
Military.....	-120	-0.02	-1,100	-2.1
Civil.....	+64	+5.6	+51	+4.5
Health, Education and Welfare...	+1,547	+25.3	+323	+5.8
Treasury Department (other than interest).....	+118	+10.0	+61	+5.2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	+63	+1.2	+590	+13.4
Funds appropriated to the President.....	+539	+23.8	-284	-10.0
Veterans Administration.....	-109	-2.0	-283	-5.3
Atomic Energy Commission.....	-50	-1.8	-65	-2.3
Total United States Government..	+1,235	+1.2	-505	-0.51

Comments on Comparison of Increases and Decreases,
1965 with 1964, for New Obligational Authority and
Expenditures, as shown in 1965 Budget

New Obligational Authority

The decrease as between 1965 and 1964 of \$1,309 million in estimated NOA for Agriculture, a decline of 18 percent, is considerably greater than for any other major agency. For example, the estimated NOA for the military functions of the Defense Department decreased only \$120 million, or less than one-tenth of one percent. And, in contrast, the estimated NOA for Health, Education and Welfare increased in 1965 over 1964 by \$1,547 million, or 25.3 percent. And further, the estimated NOA for the Federal government as a whole in 1965 shows an increase over 1964 of \$1,235 million, or 1.2 percent. The total NOA for the government includes new items in 1965 of \$500 million for Poverty and \$544 million for Pay Comparability (an upward salary adjustment). The reduction in Agriculture more than offsets the amounts proposed for these two items.

Expenditures

The decrease in between 1965 and 1964 of \$1, 163 million in estimated expenditures for Agriculture, a decline of 16.7 percent, is greater than for any other major agency. It exceeds the reduction in the estimated expenditures for the military functions of the Department of Defense which is \$1,100 million, and which represents a decrease of only 2.1 percent from 1964. Again, by contrast to Agriculture, the estimated expenditures for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in 1965 increase by \$590 million, or 13.4 percent over 1964. The total estimated expenditures for the Federal government in 1965 are \$505 million less than 1964, a decrease of one-half of one percent.

The decrease in Agriculture contributes materially to this overall government decrease. In fact, the decrease in Agriculture alone more than offsets the estimated expenditures in 1965 of \$250 million for Poverty and \$544 million for Pay Comparability.

Comparison of Gross National Product
With Total Net Budget Expenditures
for U. S. Department of Agriculture

(NOTE: Gross National Product is computed on a calendar year basis and expenditures data is on a fiscal year basis. The comparison relates the expenditures for a fiscal year to the gross national product for the calendar year ending within the fiscal year.)

<u>Gross National Product</u>	(Billions)	Percent of Increase over 1954
Calendar Year 1954	\$363	
Calendar Year 1963	584	61
Calendar Year 1964 Estimated	618	70

<u>USDA, Total Net Budget Expenditures</u>	(Millions)	Percent of Increase over 1955
Fiscal Year 1955	\$ 4,637	
Fiscal Year 1964 Estimated	6,978	50
Fiscal Year 1965 Estimated	5,815	25

By comparison, the percentage of increase in the Gross National Product has exceeded the percentage of increase in USDA expenditures when related to the base of calendar year 1954 and fiscal year 1955. Further, the trend in Gross National Product is up from 1964 to 1965 while USDA expenditures in fiscal year 1965 are estimated to decrease from fiscal year 1964. The relationship of USDA expenditures to the Gross National Product therefore is in declining proportion as shown below.

USDA expenditures as a percentage of Gross National Product:

Expenditures in fiscal year 1955 compared with GNP in calendar year 1954	1.3 percent
Expenditures in fiscal year 1964, estimated, compared with GNP in calendar year 1963	1.19 percent
Expenditures in fiscal year 1965, estimated, compared with GNP in calendar year 1964, estimated	0.94 percent

Table No. 3

End of Year Civilian Employment in Selected Agencies
Fiscal Years 1962, 1963, and estimated 1964 and 1965

	Actual 1962	Actual 1963	Estimated 1964	Estimated 1965	Percent of Increase 1964 over 1962	Percent of Increase 1965 over 1962
Agriculture.....	110,511	112,488	116,800	115,376	5.7	4.4
Health, Education and Welfare.....	77,242	81,062	86,000	90,730	11.3	17.5
Commerce.....	31,417	32,338	34,603	34,945	10.1	11.2
Interior.....	64,078	69,558	72,592	72,774	13.3	13.6
Labor.....	8,951	9,567	10,016	9,954	11.9	11.2
General Services Administration..	31,519	32,650	35,944	37,700	14.0	19.6
Treasury.....	83,036	86,579	88,433	90,427	6.5	8.9
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	23,686	29,934	32,600	33,800	37.6	42.7
Other.....	2,054,214	2,036,112	2,035,412	2,025,494	-0.9	-1.4
TOTAL.....	2,484,654	2,490,288	2,512,400	2,511,200	11.1	10.7

Source: For fiscal year 1962, the 1964 budget.

For fiscal years 1963, 1964, and 1965, the 1965 budget.

A comparison of estimated year end employment for 1964 and 1965 with the actual employment at end of fiscal year 1962 indicates that the percentage of increase in Agriculture is smaller than any of the major Departments and Agencies identified in the above tabulation.

The estimates for 1964 and 1965 show a reduction in Agriculture employment in 1965 while other agencies continue to increase. The most substantial increases are in Health, Education and Welfare; General Services Administration; Treasury; and National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The percentage of increase in HEW, as between 1962 and estimated 1965, is four times greater than in Agriculture, it is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ times greater in GSA, twice as great in Treasury, and over nine times greater in NASA.

The overall net decrease in the U. S. Government total civilian employment as between 1964 and 1965 is estimated to be 1,200, while the decrease in Agriculture is estimated at 1,424, about a 19 percent greater decrease than for the whole government. Or, from another point of view, the rest of the government shows a net increase of 224, and the overall net decrease results from the decrease in Agriculture.

Comparisons for Obligations for Executive Direction
as a Percentage of New Obligational Authority and Budget Expenditures

Table No. 5
Agriculture and Selected Agencies
As shown in 1965 Budget

Department	Fiscal Year	New Obligational Authority	Budget Expenditures	EXECUTIVE DIRECTION		
				Obligations	Percent of New Obligational Authority	Percent of Budget Expenditures
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agriculture	1963	\$8,032	\$7,735	\$ 668,000	0.0083	0.0086
	1964 Est.	7,265	6,978	790,000	.011	.011
	1965 Est.	5,956	5,815	865,000	.014	.014
Health, Education & Welfare	1963	5,333	4,909	879,000	.014	.018
	1964 Est.	6,102	5,530	1,249,000	.02	.012
	1965 Est.	7,649	5,853	1,310,000	.017	.021
Commerce	1963	813	676	1,036,000	.13	.15
	1964 Est.	800	786	1,073,000	.13	.14
	1965 Est.	923	833	1,185,000	.13	.14
Interior	1963	1,134	1,029	1,764,000	.16	.17
	1964 Est.	1,184	1,114	1,985,000	.17	.18
	1965 Est.	1,213	1,148	2,126,000	.18	.19
Labor	1963	362	257	770,000	.21	.3
	1964 Est.	470	415	965,000	.24	.23
	1965 Est.	831	667	1,050,000	.13	.16
Justice	1963	319	317	843,000	.26	.27
	1964 Est.	345	330	898,000	.26	.27
	1965 Est.	368	343	937,000	.25	.27
Treasury	1963	1,151	1,132	3,087,000	.27	.27
	1964 Est.	1,274	1,274	3,520,000	.28	.28
	1965 Est.	1,394	1,135	3,771,000	.27	.28

Note: Executive direction in Department of Agriculture represents the budget item of "Program and policy direction and coordination," and applies to the Office of Secretary and Undersecretary, and assistant secretaries, as included in the appropriation for General Administration. Executive direction in the other departments listed represents budget items which are similarly identified as to Department direction and coordination.

The above tabulation shows that obligations for executive direction from the level of the Secretary and his immediate assistants are a smaller percentage of New Obligational Authority and Budget Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture than in the other five departments listed. For example, in fiscal year 1963, USDA executive direction accounted for only 86 ten-thousandths of one percent of budget expenditures. In HEW the percentage was 18 one-thousandths of one percent; in Commerce, 15 one-hundredths; in Interior, 17 one-hundredths; in Labor, 3 tenths; and in Justice, 27 one-hundredths. In fiscal years 1964 and 1965, as estimated, USDA is also the lowest, edging HEW slightly in both years.

Table No. 6

Comparison of Obligations of Cooperative State Research Service
and National Science Foundation

	Fiscal Years		
	1963	1964	1965
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
	(Thousands of Dollars)		
COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE			
Total direct obligations	\$38,097	\$41,428	\$42,460
Less: Obligations for grants	36,711	39,906	40,861
Other obligations <u>a/</u>	1,386	1,522	1,599
Percent - other obligations is of total obligations	3.6%	3.7%	3.8%
Percent - other obligations is of obligations for grants	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION			
Total direct obligations	320,735	358,361	487,700
Less: Obligations for grants	284,376	325,217	446,205
Other obligations <u>a/</u>	36,359	33,144	41,495
Percent - other obligations is of total obligations	11.3%	9.2%	8.5%
Percent - other obligations is of obligations for grants	12.8%	10.2%	9.3%

a/ Other obligations include personnel compensation and benefits, travel, communications, printing and reproduction, supplies and materials, equipment, and other contractual services.

The percentage of National Science Foundation funds used for salaries, travel, and other operating expenses is from 2 to 3 times greater than the percentage of Cooperative State Research Service funds used for these purposes. For example, in 1963 the operating expenses of CSRS were 3.6 percent of total obligations but in the National Science Foundation this percentage was 11.3.

The ratio of operating expenses to grant funds in NSF is considerably higher than in CSRS. For example, in 1963 the operating expenses of NSF ran 12.8 cents per thousand dollars of funds granted while in CSRS these expenses were only 3.8 cents per thousand of grant funds, or 9 cents per thousand less. The estimates for 1964 and 1965 indicate that the CSRS ratio of operating expenses to grant funds will run 6.4 and 5.4 cents per thousand less than in NSF.

Comparison of Obligations for National Agricultural Library
and National Library of Medicine

The total number of volumes on hand in the National Agricultural Library is approximately 1,200,000 and in the National Library of Medicine approximately 1,022,000, or about 85 percent of the Agriculture number.

Obligations for library services and resources (exclusive of capital outlays) are as follows:

	Fiscal Years			
	1962	1963	1964	1965
			Est.	Est.
	(Thousands of Dollars)			
National Agricultural Library	\$1,018	\$1,086	\$1,314	\$1,332
National Library of Medicine	3,208	3,117	3,103	3,500
<hr/>				
Percent National Library of Medicine is greater than National Agricultural Library	315	286	236	262

The obligations for the National Library of Medicine run from 2 to 3 times greater than those for the National Agricultural Library although the number of volumes serviced is 15 percent less.

Budget Expenditures

(In Millions)

	1963 ACTUAL		1964 EST.		1965 EST.	
	Amount	% of Grand Total	Amount	% of Grand Total	Amount	% of Grand Total
<u>Programs which clearly provide benefits to consumers, businessmen, and the general public:</u>						
Programs having foreign relations and defense aspects, including Public Law 480	\$2,255	29.1	\$2,642	37.8	\$2,042	35.1
Food distribution programs, including the program for removal of surplus agricultural commodities, school lunch, and special milk	642	8.3	747	10.7	694	11.9
Investment in REA and FHA loans, which are subject to repayment.....	593	7.7	451	6.5	294	5.1
Long-range programs for the improvement of agricultural resources, including research, meat inspection, disease and pest control, education, market development and services, protection of soil and water resources, and forest and public land management	926	12.0	998	14.3	960	16.5
Total	4,416	57.1	4,838	69.3	3,990	68.6
<u>Other programs which are predominantly for stabilization of farm income, but which also benefit others:</u>						
Agricultural conservation program ...	221	2.9	226	3.3	225	3.9
Conservation reserve program	305	3.9	293	4.2	200	3.4
Cropland conversion program	4	.1	54	.8	52	.9
CCC price-support, supply and related programs, and National Wool Act, acreage allotments and marketing quotas, and special feed grain and wheat stabilization programs	2,712	35.0	1,474	21.1	1,260	21.7
Sugar Act program	77	1.0	93	1.3	88	1.5
Total	3,319	42.9	2,140	30.7	1,825	31.4
GRAND TOTAL	7,735	100.0	6,978	100.0	5,815	100.0

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